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help towards their solution. The opening chapter outlines the influences adverse to the union of the native states under one dominant authority. Up to 1813, until the close of Lord Minto's rule as governor-general, the policy was one of non-intervention towards the princes of the country and this, after a series of wars and treaties, grew into the "policy of the ring fence" in which a more perfect union was established and the maintenance of small forces, allies of the Imperial troops, was encouraged in the states within the Company's "boundary fence." Following came the "policy of subordinate isolation" in which Lord Hastings emphasized principally military coöperation; and this continued with slight changes to the "policy of subordinate union" and trust. The author then details the "price of union," discusses the duty of the sovereign towards the states in defending them against aggression and presents many other phases of the subject. The book is an excellent dissertation on the policy of Great Britain in India.

R. M. BROWN.

The Special Population Census of Formosa. 1905. Report of the Committee of the Formosan Census Investigation. 210 pp., map and illustrations. Imperial Printing Bureau, Tokyo, 1909. 12s. 6d. 10½ x 7½.

Describes the methods devised for taking a census of the Formosan peoples in 1905. The aim of the Provisional Bureau of Census Investigation was to find how best to ascertain the real conditions of the population. This report gives both the methods and results of the census inquiry. The methods were devised between September, 1903 and October 1st, 1905 when the first census under the Japanese régime was taken.

The census returns gave an enormous amount of information on many topics, some of which have not often been made the subject of census inquiry. For example, it was found that of the total female population of 1,406,224, 800,616 had been subjected to the practice of foot-binding; in other words 56.9 per cent. of the Formosan and Chinese women living in the island bind their feet. The occupation or non-occupation of foot-bound women was investigated with resulting statistics. The opium smokers and eaters form 3.9 per cent. of all the Formosans and Chinese; 88.2 per cent. of the smokers are males and 11.2 per cent. are females. This work is especially noteworthy as a study of census methods in a land whose conditions are, in some respects, exceptional.

The Story of Korea. By Joseph H. Longford. 400 pp., maps, illustrations, bibliography and index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1911. 9 x 6.

The author's personal acquaintance and administrative association with the affairs of the Far East have had a two-fold effect upon this volume. Large as it is in itself and very entertainingly written it is no more than an introduction to the history of Chosen as set forth by others more voluminously. That he has been able to condense and to bring out the more valuable portions of the work of duller historians is a matter on which the author should receive congratulations. On the other hand, his intimate association with a territory which has always been under dispute since its history began is complicating to any estimate of the value of this study of Korean affairs. Mr. Longford's affiliations are all with Japan, his service as British Consul was at Nagasaki, King's College in London has given him the chair of Japanese. It is pardonable in one so placed to look at the facing peninsula from Nagasaki through Japanese eyes, or from a London